

## Senate Adopts Cotton Tariff Lippitt Wrote Smoot Admits Providence Manufacturer Dictated Schedule Adding 12 P. C. to Duty on Woven Cloth Insurgents Less Active 1,000 Amendments Remain To Be Acted On After Three Months of Debate

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, July 17.—The fight waged by Republican insurgents on the cotton schedules in the tariff bill weakened noticeably to-day when a number of them lined up for the Finance Committee's rates, notably a 12 per cent additional duty on fancy woven cloth. This was approved by a vote of 34 to 23 in the Senate, despite the charge by Senator Lenroot, Republican of Wisconsin, that it had been written by former Senator Henry C. Lippitt, a cotton goods manufacturer of Providence, R. I., and the admission of Senator Smoot, Republican, of Utah, that this was the case.

### La Follette's Absence a Factor.

In the fight over features of the cotton schedule for the tariff bill, the absence of Senator La Follette, who is campaigning in his state, enabled the Finance Committee to control. Senator Lenroot, Senator Smith of South Carolina, and Senator Simmons of North Carolina, kept up their attacks on the high rates proposed by the Finance Committee, but on roll calls they were beaten. Senators Lenroot, Borah, Capper, Kellogg, Nelson and Sterling were the only Republicans not willing to acquiesce in the rates proposed by the Finance Committee. The effect of today's action was to increase noticeably the rates on printed and woven cloths, numerous kinds of yarns, tapestries, upholstery, plush and velvet ribbons, terry-woven cloth and others.

Throughout much of the day the Senate gave consideration to Paragraph 905-A and Paragraph 905-B of the bill, containing amendments proposed by the committee to the cotton schedule. In a general way the purpose of these amendments is to provide additional duties on certain kinds of cloths, printed and woven, such as cloths of the Jacquard woven style, and also on cotton yarns.

Senator Lenroot opposed the committee amendments. Referring to Paragraph 905-A, he said the duties proposed on these cloths are in the same words proposed by Henry F. Lippitt, the great cotton king.

"Is not that correct?" he asked Senator Smoot.

Senator Smoot said it was.

Senator Lenroot said that when the various features of the rates were figured out they amounted to 2 cents a yard higher than the rates in the Payne-Aldrich measure or the higher qualities of cotton cloths.

Senator Lenroot moved to reduce from 12 per cent, as proposed by the committee, to 5 per cent the additional duty on Jacquards and other printed and woven cloths containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed 30.

This motion was beaten, 24 to 33. Senators Borah, Capper, Kellogg, Nelson and Sterling were the only Republicans supporting it. Senators Kendrick and Broussard, of the Democrats, joined in supporting the higher duty.

The committee language in Paragraph 905-B was adopted, 34 to 23. The only Republicans voting against it were Senators Borah, Capper, Kellogg and Lenroot.

Paragraph 905-B, which was taken up next, provides for additional duties on a variety of kinds of cotton yarns of 10 cents a pound.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, charged that this additional duty on yarns "is placed here for the purpose of taking care of the 7 cents a pound duty put on Arizona cotton."

"In order to care for a small amount of Arizona cotton," he declared, "the American people will be called on to pay four or five times its value."

In spite of objections, however, the Senate voted to adopt the committee provisions in 905-B by 32 to 22. Senators Lenroot, Kellogg and Borah were the only Republicans voting against the Finance Committee.

The Senate adopted the Finance Committee rates on paragraphs 906, 908 and 909. These include tracing cloth, oil cloth, waterproof cloth, tapestries and other Jacquard woven upholstery cloth; pile fabrics, including plush and velvet ribbons, and terry-woven fabrics. It was pointed out by Senator Smith as to a number of these rates that they were excessive and there was no warrant in the importations for increasing the rates as proposed.

Committee rates in paragraphs 910, 911 and 912 were sustained. These relate to table damask, quilts and bedding, suspenders, lacing and a wide variety of cotton fabrics.

**Lippitt Explains Pleading; Says Senate Barred Others**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17.—In reply to Senator Lenroot's charges in the House to-day that he had dictated "word for word" the tariff bill clause imposing a 15 per cent ad valorem duty on fancy cotton cloths, former Senator Henry F. Lippitt in a statement to-night said:

"That section was adopted by the consolidated tariff committee representing both Northern and Southern cotton manufacturers, and was first presented to the Finance Committee by Arthur H. Lowe, a Northern manufacturer, chairman of the Tariff Committee. It was then advocated by me before the Finance Committee. The reason that only Mr. Lowe and I dictated before the committee was that the committee had specifically requested that only one or two men appear before it. A number of others would have testified if that request had not been made."

**Didn't Build Love Nest, So Wife Got Divorce**  
CHICAGO, July 17.—Mrs. Gertrude Broscious Fleischmann was granted a divorce to-day by Judge Charles McDonald from Harry Fleischmann, son of Gustav Fleischmann, the Cincinnati yeast manufacturer.

She testified her husband left her the day after their marriage, February 16, 1920, telling her he was going to California. "I could not find him," she testified, "where they could live in happiness. She had not seen him since, she said. Detectives employed to trace him followed to San Francisco and then to Los Angeles, where the trail was lost. No alimony was awarded, as the defendant could not be reached for service."

## Spats and Monocle on Pickpocket Suspect

Patrolman Harlow, of the Oakland Avenue Police station, Jersey City, arrested the most perfectly attired prisoner ever captured by the Oakland Avenue force after a chase in the Summit Street station in the Hudson tubes yesterday afternoon. The captive wore spats and a monocle, and was otherwise sartorially spectacular.

Patrolman Harlow pursued the young man after Charles G. Young, of New Rochelle, charged that his pocket had been picked of \$30.

The prisoner said he was Edward Dillon, of 48 East Forty-eighth Street, Manhattan. The police recognized him, they say, as Jere Dunn, alias Doyle, alias Dunworth, a well known police character.

## Girl, Lost at Church Picnic, Turns Up With Strange Story

**Spent 10 Cents and Met a Kind Old Woman Who Sheltered, Then Banished Her, Is Only Explanation**

Edna Fette, a seventeen-year-old girl who vanished Wednesday while at a picnic of the Euclid Avenue (Brooklyn) Baptist Church in Prospect Park, turned up yesterday in a tearful mood with a story as vague and inconsequential as an Irish fairy tale.

William Fette, her father, who lives at 79 Hill Street, Brooklyn, is somewhat worried over his daughter's mental state. A physician found that she was physically well.

She acts as if she had been drugged, said her father, who forbade the police to question her at length lest her mind weaken. "She cried, but seemed very glad to see her mother and me. She acted altogether in a childish way. I do not understand it. Her healthy seems good, but her mental state is very odd."

The police have been hunting for Edna since Wednesday night, and as she has only one arm they were able to narrow their search considerably. Patrolman Tietjen, of the Fourth Avenue police station, Brooklyn, caught sight of a one-armed girl on the street about 5 p. m. yesterday, and when he addressed her as Edna Fette she responded.

She declined to answer questions at the police station or to touch crackers and milk, for which Sergeant Reilly sent. At home, however, she was less reticent.

She had wandered away from her friends in Prospect Park she said and spent ten cents, which was all the money she had, for some candy. While she was eating it she met an old woman. The old woman was kind, she said and invited her to her house.

She accompanied the kind old woman to her home, which was somewhere in the Bronx Ridge section, the girl said. She stayed there until yesterday, employed in household tasks. Yesterday the kind old woman said she must leave the house. Thereupon Edna decided to walk the streets until she met Patrolman Tietjen.

## Hotel Hermitage Goes Into Receiver's Hands

**Creditors Win Involuntary Petition for Bankruptcy; Ben A. Matthews Appointed**

Judge Knox, of the United States District Court, appointed Ben A. Matthews yesterday as receiver for the Hotel Hermitage, Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, on the application of three creditors who filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the proprietor, Frank C. Hurley.

The creditors who filed the petition are the American Carpet Cleaning and Weaving Company, with a claim of \$4,296; William J. Fallon, with a claim for a loan, and John C. Forster, who has a claim of \$2,413.

They allege that four judgments have been obtained and executions issued upon which the Sheriff is about to seize the property in the hotel and dispose of it. They also assert the hotel company owes more than \$100,000.

At the request of the creditors Judge Knox granted an injunction restraining the Sheriff from proceeding with a sale of hotel assets pending the settlement of the bankruptcy proceedings. Mr. Matthews, whom he appointed receiver, recently was the chief of the criminal division in the United States Attorney's office.

Recently a receiver of rents was appointed for the hotel company pending foreclosure proceedings on a second mortgage. It was said at the time the hotel's difficulties were due to prohibition.

**Man Fells Woman Who Halts Him as Shoplifter**

**Strikes Detective to the Ground When She Follows Him to 5th Avenue From Store**

Ethel Cummings, store detective for Best & Co., followed Leo Mintz, forty-three years old, a butcher of 227 East Forty-ninth street, from the store yesterday after she had seen him take articles from the leather goods counter where the detective alleges were not paid for. At the crowded corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street the woman placed her arm upon Mintz's shoulder, whereupon the man turned and struck her to the ground.

After several men had run to her assistance two traffic patrolmen arrested Mintz on a charge of shoplifting. George Britt, an elevator operator in the store, and a salesman who had followed the detective had considerable difficulty trying to handle the butcher, who is six feet tall and weighs 180 pounds.

Magistrate Oberwager, in Jefferson Market Court, held Mintz in \$500 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

**Frees Jamaica Man Charged With Death of Patrolman**

County Judge Humphrey dismissed yesterday in Long Island City an indictment charging first degree manslaughter against August Warrs, of 502 South Street, Jamaica, as the result of the death of Patrolman William Deans, of Flushing. Deans arrested Warrs for a traffic violation and collapsed at the police station while his prisoner was being booked. He said Warrs had resisted arrest. A short time afterward the patrolman died in Flushing Hospital. The medical examiner found that Deans had died from heart disease and that his body bore no marks of violence.

## Four Tickets Face Nebraska Voters To-day

**Extent of Progressive Inroad on Old-Line Republican Senators Is Feature of the Election**

**Socialists Not in Field**

**Democrats Interested in Bryan's Brother's Race for Governor's Office**

Special Dispatch to The Tribune  
OMAHA, July 17.—The Nebraska primary campaign closed to-night and to-morrow the full extent of the Progressive inroad on the old-line Republican ranks will be known. More than 150 candidates for state and national offices are out for nomination on the four tickets which the voters will face.

The race for the Republican nomination for United States Senator is the big feature of the primary, although the candidacy of Charles W. Bryan, brother of W. J. Bryan, for the Democratic nomination for Governor is almost as much of a feature in the Democratic ranks. Whether the same Progressive element and sentiment which carried Beveridge in Indiana, Pinchot in Pennsylvania and Brookhart in Iowa to victory exists in the Republican ranks in Nebraska is the question which will be decided in the Republican race.

Jeffers Holds Stand-Patters  
Congressman A. W. Jeffers, candidate for Senator, is ranked as the old-line Republican candidate for Senate and will receive the big end of the stand-pat support. R. B. Howell, Republican National Committeeman from Nebraska, is the Progressive candidate, but his stand is disputed by Attorney General C. A. Davis. Howell will receive the ultra-Progressive strength and a lot of both the Socialist and the Non-partisan League support. Davis is the youngest state attorney general in the United States and has made a great record in his prosecution of stock swindlers. The party listed as Progressive is not composed of progressive Republicans, but is a split from the old Socialist party.

The unknown quantity in the race for the Republican nomination for Senator is C. H. Gustafson, president of the United States Grain Growers and former president of the Nebraska Farmers' Union. Gustafson is making a silent campaign, and has not made a speech. In many quarters Gustafson is thought to be the winner. His ideas are along advanced progressive lines.

**Bryan Candidacy a Feature**  
The candidacy of Charles Bryan for Governor is the feature of the Democratic primary. With the withdrawal from Nebraska of William J. Bryan his mantle as chief of the Bryan faction fell on his brother. Although the Bryan brothers have not been friendly to Senator H. M. Hitchcock for the last fifteen years, Charles Bryan and Hitchcock are now appearing together on a harmony ticket. Should Bryan receive the nomination for Governor Hitchcock will receive the support of the Bryan faction for the first time in many years.

The nomination of Hitchcock for Senator is without doubt. He has two opponents in the primary, but their support is negligible.

Four candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor are in the field. A. H. Byrum represents the advanced progressives and Charles H. Randall the stand pat. Randall is a banker and former president of the Nebraska Bankers' Association. If the progressive sentiment has permeated the Nebraska Republican party Byrum will win the nomination.

Socialists and Nonpartisan Leagues decided not to place tickets in the field, but have scattered to both Republican and Democratic parties, and will vote for the candidates which more nearly meet their ideas in politics.

**Hearst Boomers Ignore Shift to Mayor Hylan**

**William J. Conners Leaves Headquarters in Charge of Bush League Statesman**

Despite the effort of William Randolph Hearst to shift his Conners-made gubernatorial mantle to the shoulders of Mayor Hylan, noted in the recent exchange of Alphonse-Gaston letters between the Mayor and his editor friend, the Hearst agents were still busy yesterday with the Hearst boom for the Democratic nomination. No one at Conners-Hearst headquarters would admit that there was any intention of dropping the Hearst boom.

In the absence of William J. Conners, his first lieutenant, Edward Harris, former Democratic State Chairman and more or less in the state political bush league since then, declared that the pro-Hearst cohorts would go marching on to the Democratic State Convention. Mr. Harris declared that the exchange of letters between Hearst and the Mayor meant nothing in their political lives.

Mr. Harris was in conference yesterday with Mrs. Louis Reed Welzmillier, Deputy Commissioner of Public Markets in the Hylan administration and head of the recently organized Women's Democratic Alliance, who will support Hearst if the Mayor says so, or the Mayor if Hearst says so. Mr. Harris, asked what he had discussed with Mrs. Welzmillier, said that both he and the Deputy Market Commissioner were "interested in the markets and the price of food."

**Gussie Humann's Baby Goes to Its Grandparents**

**Mother Says She Hopes Boy Will Live Until She Is Released From Prison**

Special Dispatch to The Tribune  
AUBURN, N. Y., July 17.—The son who was born to Gussie Humann, of Woodhaven, Queens, last Tuesday, while she was serving a term of from seven to fifteen years in Auburn prison for perjury, was turned over to-day to the woman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Humann. They will care for him until their daughter is released.

"I am glad to have come through it all right," said the young woman, who was taken back to her cell to-day from the hospital. "I am very anxious to overcome the handicap of the past and hope that my child will live until I am released from this place."

The baby's travelling outfit was a gift from Mrs. Florence Koch, the deputy sheriff who had charge of Gussie while she was in Queens County jail awaiting trial, first on an indictment charging her with the murder of Harry Garbo, one of her administrators, which she was acquitted, and then convicted on the indictment charging perjury.

## Vice Society Must Pay \$2,500 For Excess of Zeal as Censor

**Court of Appeals Upholds Verdict Given Raymond D. Halsey; "Mademoiselle de Maupin" Not Impure Because Heroine Doffed Trousers for Skirt**

The Court of Appeals has upheld, it was announced yesterday, an award of \$2,500 made by a jury in the Supreme Court in 1920 to Raymond D. Halsey in an action he brought against the Society for the Suppression of Vice for false arrest in connection with the sale by him of a copy of Theophile Gautier's "Mademoiselle de Maupin."

At the first trial of Mr. Halsey's action he obtained a verdict for \$1,800, but the society succeeded in having this set aside on a technicality.

Mr. Halsey was employed by McDewitt Wilson, Inc., a book concern at 30 Church Street, when an agent for the society bought a copy of "Mademoiselle de Maupin" from him and arrested him as soon as he had read as far as the page where the heroine decides not to masquerade as a man any longer.

When the case came up in Special Sessions Mr. Halsey was acquitted of the charge of selling indecent literature. Then he began his legal fight to put the Society for the Suppression of Vice definitely in the wrong, which has resulted in the careful perusal of "Mademoiselle de Maupin" by Justices of the Supreme Court and the Appellate Division and the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

In effect, they all reached the conclusion that every book is as much entitled to one bite as is the dog of legal fame, that "Mademoiselle de Maupin" was not to be condemned for one slip, or whatever it was she took off on the page to which the society objected and that there was no ground for Mr. Halsey's arrest.

When the society appealed from the first verdict of \$1,800, however, the Appellate Division held that the case should be tried again, because the justice who presided at the first trial had ruled as a matter of law that the defendant had not violated the Penal Code, when this was a question which should have been left to the jury.

The second trial took place in 1920 and the jury, after reading "Mademoiselle de Maupin" as zealously as had their predecessors, decided that Mr. Halsey's arrest for selling the book was worth \$700 more than the first jury had estimated.

**Three Autos Crash, Hurt 5 Children at Play, 2 Seriously**

**Drivers Misunderstood Signals and Collided With Cars; Four Persons Hurt When Wheel Comes Off**

Five children were injured, two of them seriously, when three automobiles collided last night at Atlantic and Third avenues, Brooklyn.

The injured were Josephine Murro, five years old, and Louis Murro, seven, of 167 Sackett Street; Anna Santella, twelve, and Conceita Santella, seven, of 162 Sackett Street, and Olympia Chilitina, seven, of 46 President Street. The Murro sisters were taken to the Holy Family Hospital. The others were treated by a physician and were able to go home.

The children were in an automobile driven by Rudolph Climate, of 112 Second Place, Brooklyn. He was going south on Third Avenue. William McMahon, of 82 Barrow Street, was driving an automobile of the Third Avenue. Dr. Ira Liebenstein, of 120 Bainbridge Street, was driving east on Atlantic Avenue. There was a misunderstanding of signals and the three cars came together at the intersection of the two avenues.

Elias Heiselt, three years old, of 685 Park Avenue, was killed when he ran under the rear wheels of an automobile truck operated by Edmund McEvoy, of 101 West 145th Street. He had been playing on Park Avenue, between 118th and 119th streets.

Four persons were injured last night when a front wheel of an automobile in which they were riding in Moshulu Parkway, near Jerome Avenue, the Bronx, came off. The occupants were thrown to the floor and against the sides of the automobile. August Degerts, thirteen years old, of 249 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, was taken to Fordham Hospital with a fracture of the jaw and lacerations of the face.

Others injured were Joseph Alves, thirty, of 19 Jay Street, said to own the automobile; Frank Martin, nineteen, and Joseph Degerts, forty, both of 249 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers. Alves received lacerations of the hands, Martin's face was lacerated and Joseph F. Degerts received lacerations of the right eye and face. They were attended by Dr. Joseph Levine, of Fordham Hospital, and went home.

**Dock Riots in Curacao**  
WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, July 17 (By The Associated Press).—Regular troops and strikers clashed at the steamship piers here to-day. Several persons were wounded. The Royal Dutch West India Mail Steamship Company's office was besieged and stoned, and the Red D Line pier, on which the American flag was flying, was attacked.

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**Stein-Bloch Tropical Suits**

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## Wealth Again LaFollette's Stump Target

**Opens Campaign for Renomination by Attacking Predatory Interests; Dominant Arms Parley, He Says**

**Monopoly Chief Disease**

**Says Railroads Have Taken Billion and Half From Public With Little Return**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17 (By The Associated Press).—Senator La Follette, opening his campaign for renomination in a keynote speech here to-night, attacked predatory wealth, asserting it had reached undreamed of proportions and that it dominated the Washington arms congress, the tariff and other important Republican legislation. He was not a pessimist, he said, and believed a way out would be found.

The four-power treaty was denounced as un-American. The arms conference, he said, was designed to protect financial interests, not lives. The Senator asserted that monopolistic control of industry through over-capitalization was the greatest cause of present "industrial disease." To overcome monopoly he proposed the government taking back control of natural resources and maintaining a strict leasing system, to give all manufacturers an equal opportunity. He predicted that the government would not have to fix the prices under this system.

Agriculture is almost prostrate, involved strewn with wrecks, the merchant fleet idle, costing millions daily while idle, and about to be sold to private individuals "for a few cents on the dollar," the Senator said.

Railroads, he charged, have taken a billion and a half from the public

**Frelinghuysen Assails Ford, Lauds Newberry**

"I voted for the man with three stars, as against the man with none," declared United States Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen in Jersey City last night, in answering the attack made upon him by Amos Pinchot for having voted to seat Senator Newberry, of Michigan.

"Nobody knows what Henry Ford spent in the primaries. He never made a report of his expenditures. Senator Newberry had three boys in the war, but Mr. Ford had none. Mr. Ford's son was drafted, but his father expelled and young Ford was exempted."

Senator Frelinghuysen also took Pinchot to task for declaring that he "represented the privileged class." Mr. Frelinghuysen said "Pinchot never worked in his life. He never had a job, except the one that Theodore Roosevelt gave him, and he lived in 'millionaires' row.' My ancestors may have had money, but when I started out I had nothing. I worked for years in New York to establish a business. That's how much of the privileged class I represent."

Senator Frelinghuysen was speaking before the Hudson County Republican committee in Odd Fellows Hall.

**Holy Land Hotel Owner Released From Island**

Jerachmel Amdursky, owner of two hotels in Jerusalem, who was taken to Ellis Island when he arrived here last Friday on the Cunard liner Mauretania, was released yesterday after a board of special inquiry had passed upon his case.

His passport was issued by the American consul and the vice-consul in Jerusalem, and he brought with him credentials showing he did not wish to stay in this country longer than six months. On a short-term visit he would not be denied admission on the ground that the quota from the area of Jerusalem had been exhausted.

**Feminist Squaw Hits Big Chief With Mallet**

CHICAGO, July 17.—The last of the squaws have forgotten the tribal discipline of their forefathers, according to a divorce petition filed to-day by Chief Harry Little Bear, of Pasco, Okla., one of the few remaining leaders of the Cherokee tribe. Mrs. Little Bear filed a suit for separate maintenance.

The chief avers that Mrs. Little Bear struck him with a large wooden mallet, and then chased him out of his home with a knife.

Mrs. Little Bear says the tribal head was quarrelsome while intoxicated.

**FACTS about PAPER**

NO. 3

In the first half of the nineteenth century, William Beckett, the founder of the mill making Buckeye Cover Papers, contributed much to the development of the industries of early Ohio.

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The sturdiness and honesty of the mill's founder are still evident in Buckeye Cover Papers.

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He informed the immigration officials he had come here to visit his son, who is attending school, and to make a study of hotel management in New York. He said there were many persons in this country who had been guests at his hotel and that he had invitations to visit them. On his return to Jerusalem, he said, he would erect a hotel, which would be operated on the American plan.

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It is not easy to get the true answers to these apparently simple questions.

The second and fourth questions cannot be treated casually and a correct answer obtained.

People buy things for reasons of their own, which are usually different from the reasons you have for selling it.

For instance, folks do not buy a mechanical thing because it is rigidly and repeatedly inspected. They buy it because it works.

If you think the right answers are easy to obtain, let five people in your business attempt separately to fill out this chart and then compare their replies.

Who buys it?  
Why does he buy it?  
Who should buy it?  
Why should he buy it?  
Where does he live?  
When does he buy it?  
How does he buy it?  
(or How is it sold?)

Goods as they seem to

a—Manufacturer  
b—Manufacturer's salesmen  
c—Wholesaler  
d—Wholesaler's salesmen  
e—Retailer  
f—Retailer's Salesmen  
g—Consumer (or user)  
h—Competition

That is, all the factors through whose hands goods pass from manufacturer to ultimate user

We asked, "How long